The Korean Intellectual Property Office (KR) Registered Patent (B1)

(51) Int.Cl. A23K 1/16

(11) Registration No.

10-0241973

(24) Registration Date (45) Published Date

1999-11-08

2000-02-01

(21) Application No.

10-1997-0055893

Byeong-II Lee

(65) Unexamined Publication No.

10-1999-0033734

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1999-05-15

(22) Application Date 1997-10-24 (43) Unexamined Publication Date

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(54) THE FEED MANUFACTURING PROCESS IN WHICH THE CHLOROPHYLL OCCURS PLENTIFULLY.

S Abstract

Machine Enablishes

Human Translation

PURPOSE: A method for preparing feed of livestock using extract of various kinds of vegetable is provided to produce a feed product containing chlorophyll having abundant nutrients such as vitamin C and to enhance the quality of meat of livestock.

CONSTITUTION: The method includes the following steps of: (i) separating cellulose and chlorophyli from various kinds of vegetables by using a juice extractor; (ii) getting a chlorophyll liquid containing 40% of water by cooling and settling the chlorophyll juice at around 5deg.C to separate organic acid and vaccine of the vegetable from the Julce; (iii) making an alkali chlorophyll dextrinization liquid by heating 1kg of the chlorophyll liquid with 10g of soda crystal composed of 45% of sodium carbonate, 10% of sodium bicarbonate and 45% of water and 50g of starch; and then (iv) mixing the resulting dextrinization liquid of chlorophyll with normal feed to be coated with the dextrinization liquid.

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Descritotion

· Details of the Invention

. Purpose of the levention

The Technical Field, to, which the Invention Belongs, and the Prior, Art in that Field

- 2 Since after doing, infiltrating or directly making this with granule on all kinds of the fodders with coating and sc put it more concretely precipitates "" juice of plant in the lixed temperature with cooling and it make "" liquid the organic acid and Vakzin etc. are separated the feed manufacturing process in which the oflorophyll occur plentifully and it is the hybrid heating and the alkaline chlorophyll dextrinization be the sodium carbonate form shed and starch in the aurical lock to the fixed rate making lead, the invention always gives the chlorophyll in your daughter likes to herbivore and conventional animal (canine, the pig set).
- 3 In the chlorophyll, since the nutrition like the vitamin C being abundant but the cellulose could not help take in chlorophyll in case of giving the plant which relatively was stabilized when the vitality had plant and was prest it was possible for the chlorophyll intake and it was gathered and only when rearing before could not give the chlorophyll in which the nourishment was till now abundant to the conventional arimal (canine, the pig etc) who therbivore since etherial oil newses existing within the cell which the chlorophyll was the glass when losing vitality and became with the glass were decomposition faded the chlorophyll to the pheophytin browning and chlorophyll factor lost the vitality, plant lost the vitality to herbivore was kept to herbivore because of being the where the chlorophyll factor of plant nearly ceased to exist, your daughter as to herbivore, was in want.

Technical challenges of the Invention.

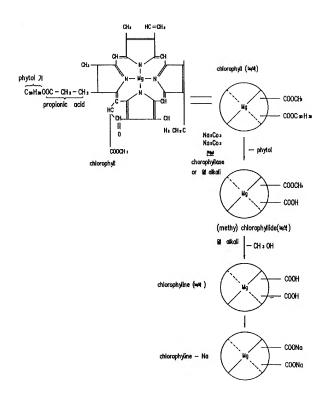
4 It continually preserves the chlorophyll in which in this way, presence is determined with the vitality of plant ail permeates the fodder as coating and while nots being restricted by the vitality of plant, the invention feeds he the conventional animal (canine, the pig etc) with the fodder in which the chlorophyll in which the nourishmen abundant occurs plentifully.

. Structure & Operation of the Invention

- 5 Hereinafter, it is the same as that of the next time if the operation example of the present invention is illustrate
- 6 [First process]
- 7 The cellulose and *** juice are separated by using the crushing juice apparatus etc. all kinds of the plants.
- 8 ISecond process!
- 9 While cooling *** juice separated from the first process in about 5°C in range, it precipitates and *** ilquid whic moisture 40% in which the organic acid and Vakzin (vaccing) of plant etc. are separated is made.
- 10 [Third process]
- 11 It is the hybrid heating and the crystallization shed 10g and the starch 50g consisting of the sodium carbonate CO₃) 45% in *** liquid 1 kg obtained in the second process, the sodium hydrogen carbonate (NaHCO₃) 10% water (H₂O) 45% the alkaline chlorophyll Dextrinization liquid are made.
- 12 [Fourth process]

- 13 While the chlorophyll dextrinization obtained in the third process being made with the fodder and mixing and t chlorophyll dextrinization being coated onto the fodder or the fodder being dispect in the chlorophyll dextrinization being infilirated into the fodder and obtaining the fodder in which the chlorophyll occurs plentiful moreover, the dextrinization itself is made granule and it makes leed with directly.
- 14 Because as to the invention, which becomes the chlorophyll of the chlorophyll Dextrinization liquid made as it method in the above case, for being the same the magnesium (Mg) among the chlorophyll indiecule the glass prevented the next drawing and plant has the life and the chlorophyll is stabilized like the time. It is possible to Sakyamuni the object of worship of the chlorophyll.

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· Effects of the Invention

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Therefore, the present invention has the effect that the chlorophyll of plant is made dextrinization based on th different process and it infiltrates or this itself is comprised of the fodder with granule with coating and all plan have the effect that always continually can give to the conventional animal (carrine, the pig etc) and makes the chlorophyll in which the nutrition like the vitamin C is abundant good including herbivore and have with more continuation.

the chlorophyll since making feed with directly can be made feed at as described above.

Scope of Claims

Claim[1]:

17 The feed manufacturing process in which "" chlorophyll occurs plentfully in order to be made of the first proc separating the cellulose and "" juice by using the crushing juice apparatus etc. all kinds of the plants, the 40 of precipitates while cooling "" juice in about 5°C in range and making "" liquid which is the moisture 40%, it process of being the hybrid heating and making the alkaline chlorophyll Dextrinization liquid the crystallizatior 10g and the starch 50g consisting of the sodium carbonate (Na₂ CO₃) 45% in "" liquid 1Kg obtained in the the sodium hydrogen carbonate (NaHCO₃) 10%, and the water (H₂O) 45%, and the third process of making chlorophyll dextrinization, and as to the 40th process of precipitates while, the organic acid and Vakzin (vaccipiant etc. are separated; and the third process of making the chlorophyll dextrinization being coated onto the fodder and mixing and the otherophyll dextrinization being coated onto the fodder.

Claim[2]:

18 The feed manufacturing process of claim 1, wherein the fodder is dipped in the alkaline chlorophyli, and dextr and *** chlorophyli occurs plentifully so that dextrinization be infiltrated into the fodder.

Claim[3]:

19 The feed manufacturing process of claim 1, wherein *** chlorophyll occurs plentifully in order to make the alke chlorophyll dextrinization itself granule and it makes feed with directly.